

Hawaiian Gazette.

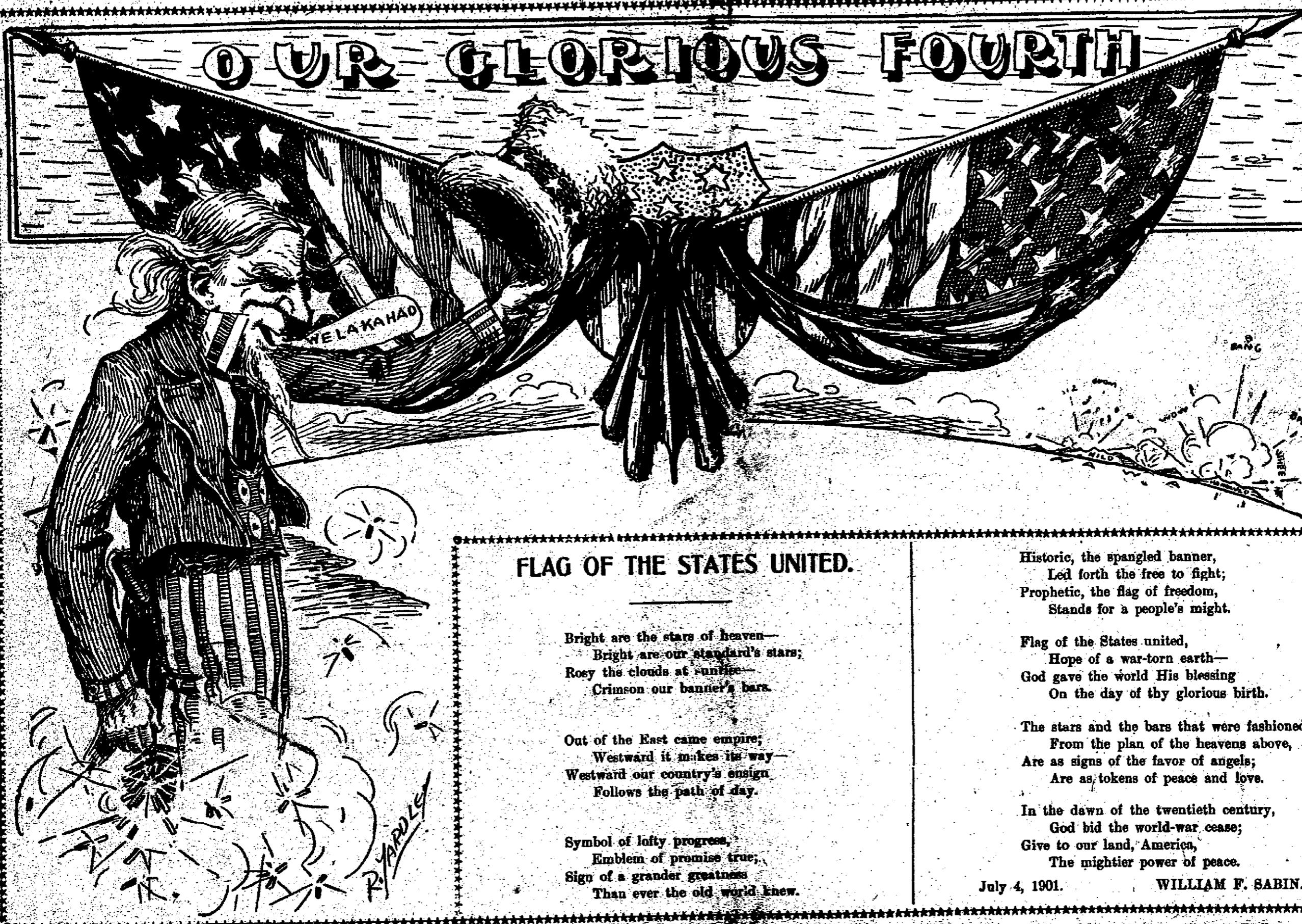
Vol. XXXVI. No. 54.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2225

JULY 4, 1901
HONOLULU, H. T.

OUR GLORIOUS FOURTH



FLAG OF THE STATES UNITED.

Bright are the stars of heaven—
Bright are our standard's stars;
Rosy the clouds at sunrise—
Crimson our banner's bar.

Out of the East came empire;
Westward it makes its way—
Westward our country's ensign
Follows the path of day.

Symbol of lofty progress,
Emblem of promise true;
Sign of a grander greatness
Than ever the old world knew.

Historic, the spangled banner,
Led forth the free to fight;
Prophetic, the flag of freedom,
Stands for a people's might.

Flag of the States united,
Hope of a war-torn earth—
God gave the world His blessing
On the day of thy glorious birth.

The stars and the bars that were fashioned
From the plan of the heavens above,
Are as signs of the favor of angels;
Are as tokens of peace and love.

In the dawn of the twentieth century,
God bid the world-war cease;
Give to our land, America,
The mightier power of peace.

July 4, 1901.

WILLIAM F. SABIN.

THE one hundred and twenty-fifth birthday of the declaration of independence was enthusiastically observed yesterday by Honolulu's two boat clubs. The depot of the Oahu railroad presented a festive appearance about 8:45 in the morning, just before the long excursion train pulled out for Pearl Harbor and the races.

Hundreds of men, women and children came from all directions in boats, by trams, on foot and on bicycles, crowding into the long string of coaches that stood waiting, headed by a great puffing engine that was gay with flags and bunting, and gay club colors. Anticipated from every window, Coach after coach was filled, and cars that were added were crowded to their capacity with a merry, jostling throng. The blue and white of the Healanis, and the scarlet and white of the Myrtles, were in evidence everywhere, in hatsbands, kerchiefs, ribbons, sunshades, neckties and laces, and there was good natured banter between club sympathizers.

Finally the great engine moved out of the station, drawing in its wake twenty-three coaches laden with gayly clad, merrily cheering human freight. The only thing lacking from the general holiday appearance was the usual strains of Kappelmeyer, Berger's band. Hilo's gain, it is to be hoped, made up for Honolulu's loss throughout the festivities of the day.

As the train left the depot there was a lively popping of firecrackers and "redheads," the parting salute of those who remained behind. It was answered by an intermittent response from the car windows, the pockets of Young America having been thoughtfully filled with this harmless and soul-satisfying ammunition beforehand.

Off towards the mountains, big white kites were flying with tails of the national colors, and on the left the nation's banner floated over Oahu prison, the flagpole bearing also the grim and rather un-American weather vane in the copper pattern of a bloodhound.

Plunging down the iron-tracked cut through the lantana, across the rice fields and past the taro patches, the long train sped around the curves of the road, forming arcs and half circles, so that those on the rear cars could frequently view the gayly-decked engine and a long string of coaches from the windows of which flags and pennants fluttered, rounding the turn far ahead; stations and houses flashed by, each with some decoration symbolic of allegiance to the nation, and here and there a Japanese or Chinese toiled, regardless of the nation's holiday, over the rice fields, urging a team of floundering water buffaloes on through the mire.

A little over a half hour's ride brought the excursionists to the railroad terminus, and the coaches poured forth their thousands. In a prominent procession they tramped over the red dust towards the boathouses, said red dust adhering plentifully to daintily frilled petticoats and immaculate duck trousers, and detracting somewhat from the elaborateness of holiday attire, but having no effect upon the riding spirit of enthusiasm.

Arrived at the beach the crowd

awaited the races, while Noda water bottles popped and certain energetic small boys who had dexterously ducked between the legs of the conductor on the train to avoid awkward questions in regard to fare, gathered up the empty bottles and scurried over the ground towards the refreshment stands, intent on rebate.

On the smooth, beautiful water, white-winged yachts sailed about, at the will of their proud possessors, while the merry laughter of guests on board rang out across the shimmering waves that gently lapped the pebbled beach at the feet of the spectators. Noisy launches and busy rowboats plied about, evidently with a great deal of business to attend to, and two

the scarlet and white were not far behind the blue, however, and cheered encouragement to the falling Myrtles.

When the Healanis came in full three lengths ahead it was as if bed

lam were let loose and the defeated

sympathizers were given over to ecstasies in response to the banner of the victorious. One small boy with a

scarlet and white handkerchief on his

head and trousers turned up to show

a barber-pole arrangement of the same

colors in hostility, was driven to the admission—“Well, them Healanis fel-

lers can handle the oars, after all.”

The race of the junior crews was a

repetition of that of the seniors, ex-

cept that the results were more em-

phasized, and the applause accordingly

more hilarious and deriding.

Immediately after the finish of the

last race the majority of the crowd

hastened back over the red dust to

the train, a few remaining with large

luncheon baskets to picnic the day out.

There were afternoon festivities planned for the devotees, both the blue and white and the scarlet and white, and luncheon at home was the objective point.

Upon the arrival of the train there was another burst of cheers, and as the crowd dispersed its attention was directed to a proud procession of Healanis carrying brooms procured from a Chinese store nearby; the Healanis colors were attached to the brooms, and the shouldering of these harmless

household weapons was meant as a subtle indication to the uninformed that the Healanis had won.

THE REGATTA.

The regatta officials had everything planned for the devotees, both the blue and white and the scarlet and white, and luncheon at home was the objective point. Upon the arrival of the train there was another burst of cheers, and as the crowd dispersed its attention was directed to a proud procession of Healanis carrying brooms procured from a Chinese store nearby; the Healanis colors were attached to the brooms, and the shouldering of these harmless

household weapons was meant as a subtle indication to the uninformed that the Healanis had won.

A small launch belonging to Young Brothers was thought to have been secured also for the regatta committee to take the starters to the commencement of the course, but it was ascertained that Captain Jack Atkinson of the Myrtles had chartered the boat, and the committee for the time being was in a quandary. The owner of the launch said that the committee and Mr. Atkinson would have to arrange the matter between themselves, and the launch finally went over to Mr. Atkinson's party. Acting Governor Cooper, who had brought his fine harbor launch, the Manuwal, over to the Myrtle wharf, promptly offered her for the use of the officials, which the committee gladly accepted.

At this time several yachts came down the channel and took up anchorages on the makai side of the racing course. The yachts were filled with ladies and gentlemen, but as they arrived just as the shells of the seniors were about to be launched, there was no time for dressing ship. The only one in gay attire was the Maria, belonging to Mr. Lee. The yachts were the Gladys, with Mr. Hobron and party aboard; the Marion, commanded by P. H. Weaver; the Dewey, with Mr. Johnson at the helm; Mr. Dow's Abbie M; the Pirate, and the Healanis, with Judge Wilcox on deck. The launch Manuwal, belonging to Acting Governor Cooper, carried as guests Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss Cartwright and Mrs. Cooper. The shores were lined with spectators, and the yachts tugging at their anchorages when the senior crews were called to the water.

THE SENIOR RACE.

The Myrtles were the first to enter the water, followed by the shells of the reds. It was 9:30 when the old lap-streak shell, which has battled for championship honors on more than one occasion, was lowered to the water. Arthur Giles, the stroke, and C. G.

(Continued on Page 8)

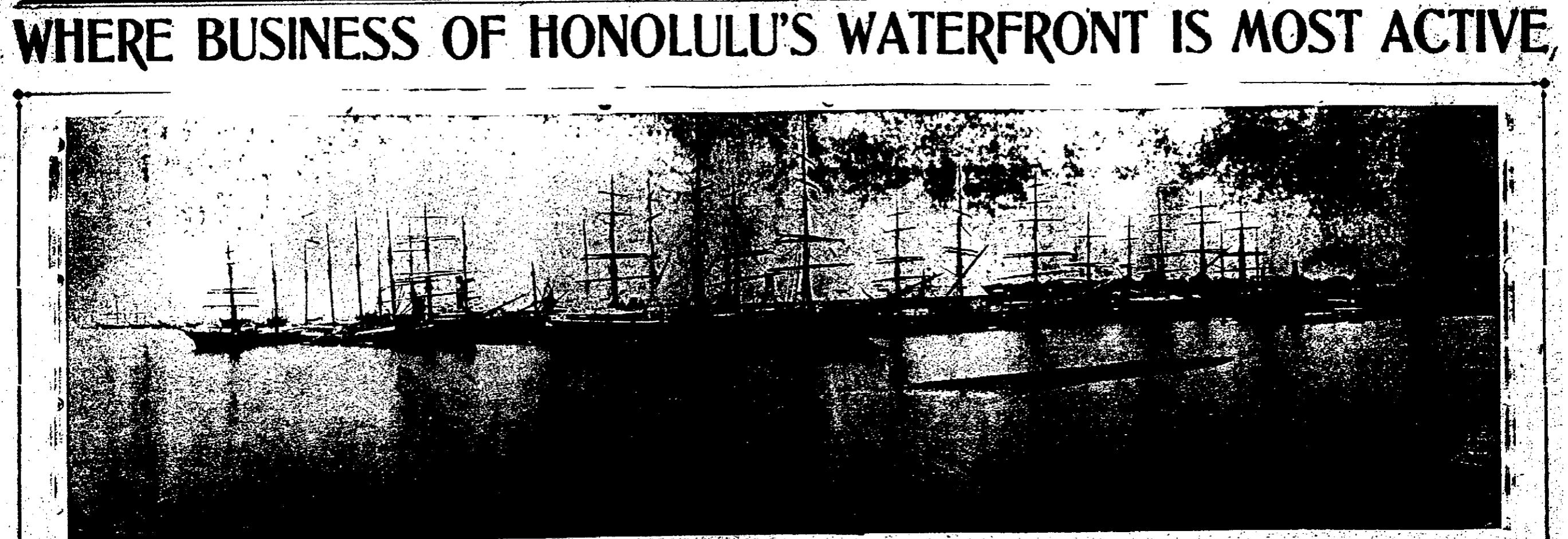
THE WINNING CREWS IN YESTERDAY'S BOAT RACES.



THE SENIOR HEALANIS.



THE JUNIOR HEALANIS.



THE RAILWAY WHARVES—THE BUSIEST PORTION OF HONOLULU'S HARBOR.

IF there were not for the large wharves and modern facilities for handling freight at the Railway docks, at the Ewa end of the harbor, shipping in this port would have been tied up for the past month or two.

May and June have been the two busiest months, so far, of the present year. Vessels have been coming into the harbor in bunches of three, four, five, six and even seven. A large number of these have been coal vessels from New South Wales.

Outside of the Railway wharves the accommodations of the harbor are small compared with the shipping. Of the vessels now in the harbor, one-third are at the Railway wharves, engaged in discharging coal and general merchandise, and in taking on sugar.

Almost another third of the ships in port are at anchor in the stream, awaiting turns at the various berths, so that, actually, very nearly half of the vessels at present engaged in handling cargoes are accommodated at the Ewa end of the harbor, at the wharves of the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

It can be readily seen, therefore, what the condition would be in the event of the Railway wharves not existing. It would mean that there would be twice as many ships lying in the stream as at the docks.

Wonderful improvements have been made at this busy end of the waterfront. Nor is the good work allowed to stand still. The big slips are not yet deep enough or long enough to accommodate all the ships which would

flock to that end of the harbor were conditions such that they could be handled there.

The railway company has great plans in view, and these plans will very soon be carried out; in fact, are being carried out from day to day.

When the Territorial government gets to work on its land on the Ewa side of the old Fishmarket wharf, near the mouth of the Nuuanu stream, and dredges out that portion of the waterfront, putting in the contemplated wharves, so that large vessels will be able to dock right at the mouth of the stream, the harbor will be in a condition to handle all the shipping which comes here. The combined works of the railway and the government, when completed, and the railway is setting a most excellent example, will make the Ewa end of the harbor the business end as far as the handling of cargoes of sailing vessels and big freight steamships is concerned. Then will the Waikiki end of the front be almost entirely used, outside of the navy wharves, for the docking of the great trans-Pacific passenger steamships.

Captain Parker, a dredger, is about to return from San Francisco to dredge out the Ewa end of the harbor again for the railway company. The debris is all to be pumped across King street for the purpose of filling in the great depression on Wainam's premises and other places in the vicinity.

People whose business takes them in the neighborhood are well acquainted with the unpleasant ponds and ugly holes just inauka of King street, near the Nuuanu stream. These will all be remedied as the railway slips are deepened and lengthened.

To any one passing through Honolulu on a visit, the wharves of the

railway are well worth an inspection. Things are always busy there. Vessels are being loaded by electric apparatus with thousands of bags of sugar every day. Great general cargoes are being hurried out of the holds of ships from the Coast to make room for the sugar which is continually being piled beneath the large new sheds on the wharves, and long lines of cars are seen being taken from alongside vessels from Newcastle, laden with coal, to be shipped down the railway line, or dumped on the big piles in the yards of the company.

At the present time there are eleven vessels working cargoes at the Rail-

way wharves.

The big American ship Charles E. Moody is just finishing discharging coal, and is almost ready to get away.

The British bark Battle Abbey, the American bark Charles E. Keane, the American bark General Fairchild, and the American ship Florence are all discharging coal.

The Italian bark Emma Ciampa is unloading nitrates, and the American bark Alden Besse, the American bark Andrew Welch, the American bark Mohican, and the American barkentine Planter, are all taking on sugar for San Francisco. The American barkentine George C. Perkins is unloading lumber.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company leases the Railway wharves for the use of its great freighters. The above picture was taken when the steamship Hawaiian was at one of the Railway wharves. The illustration furnishes a good idea of the business done at the Ewa end of the waterfront.

IOLANI BOYS FIELD DAY

Prizes Awarded for Year's School Work.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Iolani College campus was the scene yesterday afternoon of an exhibition of athletics, participated in by youths, an audience would desire to witness. The occasion was the closing of the school year and the competition for the prizes which were given by Bishop Willis, the head of the school.

Prior to the out-of-door exhibition, the distribution of prizes for school work during the year took place in the large school room. The school was brilliant in a fringe of bright-colored flags and banners which extended around the porches. The British flag was a prominent feature, its folds enveloping one entire end of the building. On the interior walls were exhibitions of the students' work in map drawing, mechanical drawings, and a few sketches, the work mostly performed by the Chinese pupils. The platform was dressed in holiday attire, rich greenery, potted ferns and palms giving it a charming effect. Above the platform signal flags were hung.

The room was well filled with the friends of the institution as well as the mothers and relatives of the young men who attend the school. Most of the students are Chinese, whose bright, intelligent faces speak volumes for the painstaking efforts of the Bishop and his assistants to instruct them in the higher studies. The interior had a cosmopolitan effect with its gathering of Chinese women attired in their national costumes made of bright-colored materials, intermingled with more soberly clad Americans. Little children gaudily dressed lent a kaleidoscopic air to the scene.

Bishop Willis personally distributed the prizes to the boys, speaking a word of commendation to this one and giving encouragement to all. The students were attentive, courteous to their instructors and received the gifts in a manner befitting the results of their training at Iolani. Some of the pupils who were favored with prizes were mates of fellows, while others were large boys. It was particularly noticeable that the Chinese students have become thoroughly Anglicized in dress, manner and speech, and betray an ambition to excel in their studies. The prizes consisted of books, following is the list of the successful ones to whom certificates and prizes were distributed:

Religious Knowledge Certificates—Infant Grade: Francis Evans, Henry Kukon, Samuel Andrews, Alex. Holstein, Philip Frendo, Joseph Kahalawai, David Andrews, James Konan Evans, W. Keoian, Crownenburg, Henry Brasil. Primary Grade: Foe Sue, Chan En, Mon Yin, Elias Andrews, John Yee Bew, Philip Su Ku Solomon Asea, Middle Grade: John C. Andersen, Mak Yim.

General Prizes—Religious Knowledge: John C. Andersen, Mak Yim, Bew, Conduct—Upper School: Chow Chan, Mak Yim, Foe Sue, Lower School: Henry Kukon.

Foreign Prizes—V: Year's marks and examination: 1 John Yee Bew; year's marks, 2 Chow Chan; examination, 2 Foe Sue; religious knowledge, John Yee Bew. IV: First prize, E. K. Kee; second

prize, Solomon Asea; III: First Prize John Kee; second prize, George E. Robertson; religious knowledge, Elisha Andrews; II: First prize, Francis Evans; second prize, James W. Robertson, I: First, Ah Wong; second, Sin You; religious knowledge, Malcolm Robertson.

The field athletics were interesting, and some splendid work was performed. The field was in charge of Rev. V. H. Kitcat, R. W. Jordan and J. Stokes, who were the judges of events; while Bishop Willis sat among the spectators applauding the boys. The other officers were: Starter, J. C. Anderson; timer-keeper, C. J. Willis; marksman, S. T. Kong.

In the running races the Chinese and Hawaiian students vied with one another earning first places. The rivalry at times was intense. In the pole-vaulting a Chinese student finally took first honors after a long and hard battle for the supremacy. The Hawaiians were the best runners in 100-yard dashes, while in the quarter-mile run, a Chinese easily won first prize. The boys wore light track costumes, many of them displaying well-muscled arms and limbs.

The spectators sat beneath the giant limb of a monkey-pod tree which was planted by Bishop Willis in 1875. Here Mrs. Willis received the guests and saw that they were served with cool, refreshing lemonade. It was an ideal day for out-of-door sports, and all who attended were amply repaid for their attendance. The prizes distributed consisted of knives, small banks, balls, bells, French harps and scarf pins. The participants in the various events, winners and time records, were as follows:

100 yards (open)—Ah Sang, P. Chang, Chow Chang, Kahaku, J. Kee, Kin Fong. Time, 11 1/2 seconds. First, P. Chang; second, Ah Sang.

100 yards (under 14)—E. Andrews, Kahaku, J. Kee, Chaim En, G. Robertson, J. Yee Bew. Time, 11 4/5 seconds. First, Kahaku; second, E. Andrews.

High Jump (open)—H. Andrews, Kahaku, P. Chang, Chow Chan, Ah Sang, J. Kee. Height, 4 feet 3 inches. First, H. Andrews; second, Kahaku.

Putting the 16-pound Shot—Chow Chan, P. Chang, Ah Sang, Kahaku, J. Kee, Kin Fong. Distance, 20 feet 10 inches. First, Chow Chang; second, H. Andrews.

Sack Race—Heats.

100 yards (under 14)—H. Kukon, Ah Wong, Kahalawai, Papailili, Ah Fong, Sing You, S. Andrews, J. Evans, P. Evans. Time, 14 seconds. First, Kahaku; second, H. Kukon.

High Jump (under 15)—G. Robertson, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Kee, S. Asea, Kin Fong. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. First, J. Kee; second, E. Andrews.

Pole Vault (open)—Ah Sang, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Kee, G. Robertson. Height, 7 feet 8 inches. First, Ah Sang; second, J. Kee.

Sack Race—Final—First, E. Andrews.

Running Broad Jump (open)—Ah Sang, Kahaku, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, Mon Yin. Distance, 15 feet 1 1/2 inches. First, P. Chang; second, E. Andrews.

High Jump (under 15)—G. Robertson, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Kee, S. Asea, Kin Fong. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. First, J. Kee; second, E. Andrews.

Pole Vault (open)—Ah Sang, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Kee, G. Robertson. Height, 7 feet 8 inches. First, Ah Sang; second, J. Kee.

Running Broad Jump (open)—Ah Sang, Kahaku, P. Chang, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, Mon Yin. Distance, 15 feet 1 1/2 inches. First, P. Chang; second, E. Andrews.

High Jump (under 15)—G. Robertson, E. Andrews, J. Yee Bew, J. Kee, S. Asea, Kin Fong. Height, 4 feet 1 inch. First, J. Kee; second, E. Andrews.

50-yards dash (open)—E. Andrews, J. Kee, P. Chang, Ah Sang, S. Asea, Chow Chan. First, P. Chang; second, E. Andrews.

100 yards (old boys)—First, Manuel Anderson; second, En Quil.

Standing Broad Jump—Kahaku, P. Chang, Ah Sang, Chow Chan, J. Kee.

Distance, 8 feet 3 inches. First, P. Chang.

100 yards (under 15)—S. Asea, G. Robertson, E. Andrews, Mon Yin, Papailili, P. Foe Sue. Time, 12 seconds. First, E. Andrews; second, S. Asea.

Quarter mile (open)—Ah Sang, J. Kee, E. Andrews, P. Chang, S. Asea, J. Yee Bew, Kin Fong, Kahaku. First, P. Chang; second, Ah Sang.

100 yards, small boys (handicap)—G. F. Fondo, S. Meheula, A. Holstein, D. Andrews, P. Fondo, R. Holstein, M. Robertson, Ah Sen. Time, 15 1/2 seconds. First, D. Andrews; second, Sing You.

Three-legged Race (open)—First, P. Chang; second, Foe Sue.

100 yards, small boys (handicap)—G. F.

Locusts were swarming in Manila at the end of May and were being sold as delicacies in the local markets, the Filipinos buying them eagerly.

Editor Advertiser: At last we begin to see the loving the land in China matters. The indemnity is decided upon. The mode of its collection will involve some further discussion, but that will not hinder the execution of the agreement. The Emperor of China has issued his edict which indicates a finality; the foreign troops are to be greatly reduced if not wholly withdrawn; the Court is getting ready to come back; the Chinese military is organizing to act as its own police, and things are now expected to resume, little by little, their normal condition.

So far so good. But Chinese statesmen are not done with their troubles. One fear is that as some of the foreign troops are withdrawn a period of anarchy will prevail in the provinces which have been the seat of disturbance. They they have a big task on hand to regain this lost prestige in the eyes of their own people. At present the antagonism towards the foreigners inclines them to sympathize with their own rulers; the moment the foreigners are gone the rulers must win their own sympathy by successful and popular administration. People will become critical as never before, and the officials must meet it. It may be safely said that many millions of people who have come so rudely into collision with outside nations and have had many new thoughts and ideas sprung into their minds will never be just what they were before. The beginnings of a new departure are sown broadcast and it will be hard to tell just what kind of crop will be the result. And, again, they are to have a new experience in getting themselves adjusted to their new foreign relations and foreign conditions. Certain it is that China is not her own master. Her statesmen are aware of that. And her common people will find it out faster than they can adapt themselves to it. The foreigner has come into his politics, and henceforth will always have to be taken into account.

All this does not mean that Chinese autonomy is a desire of all the nations that are now dealing with her. Neither Russia nor France are satisfied to see her exist in independence. And we are not convinced that at heart the Kaiser is much better. It is "the best thing to do" just now diplomatically to express a desire for the integrity of China. But for the United States, England and Japan there would be no such talk. But for these three powers China would have been on the chopping block before this.

It remains for us now to watch the moves on the international chessboard. Stirring times are ahead.

Though it is disastrous for China in so many particulars, yet she has re-

their nights in Kakaako have not been a position to buy drinks; there being no liquor with which to quench their thirsts, there is no drunkenness; there being no drunkenness, there have been no arrests; and as there were no arrests, none of the Kakaako habitués were booked at the police station.

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Many thousands have been restored to health and happiness by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. If afflicted with any throat or lung trouble, give it a trial; for it is certain to prove beneficial. Coughs that have resisted all other treatment for years have yielded to this remedy and perfect health been restored. Cases that seemed hopeless, that the climate of famous health resorts had failed to benefit, have been permanently cured by its use. Bear in mind that every bottle is warranted, and if it does not prove beneficial, the money will be refunded to you. For sale by all dealers and druggists: Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., general agents, H. L.

The Legislature has failed to devise the ways and means for raising money to carry on the affairs of the Territory; that august body has also failed to appropriate money for the use of the Public Works Department; the Public Works Department not having funds with which to carry on its most important, to say nothing of the least important, work, the native and Portuguese laborers were laid off indefinitely; the laborers being without funds to enjoy

the sole benefit of the roads and schools of the Islands. This can be done—Maui News.

A Bad Skin

Bols. Pimples. Impet. Blood.

Boils are simply very large pimples. The trouble is not in the skin, but down deep in the blood. You cannot have a good, smooth skin unless it is nourished by pure blood; and the only way to make your blood pure is to take a strong blood-purifying medicine.

Mr. F. Eluan, of 370 Rae Street, North Fitzroy, Victoria, sends us this letter and his photograph.

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UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Farn Lodge, Clay-next-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would taper into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and much-cited Remedy for COUGH, COLEDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, etc.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed see that the "A. J. Woodhouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists, throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents

PAY HONORS TO MEMORY

Paul Neumann Laid to Rest by Masons.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

As in life, so in death, Paul Neumann was surrounded. Never before in many years has there been such a turnout to do honor to the mortal remains of a private citizen as that which marked yesterday as the funeral day of the well-beloved lawyer and universal friend. Little business was done in official circles yesterday. The courts adjourned as quickly as they opened and the Legislature took recess, while the heads of the various departments attended the ceremonies officially, and practically in a body.

The funeral services, the impressive ritual of the Masonic order being followed, were held at the Masonic Temple. The time set for the service was 4 o'clock, but before that hour had arrived there were about the hall more than enough people to fill it and fill the adjoining hallways, as well. The throng included not only members of the craft but many of the people best known in the city's social and business life, many ladies being in the crowded reception room awaiting the opening of the great hall.

When finally the temple was ready for the visitors and the opening of the portals disclosed the Grand Master, William H. Wright, surrounded by Past Grand Masters of the lodge, W. A. Allen, W. H. Cornwell, W. A. Graham and others, there was no delay in filling it, and not until the chairs from all the adjacent rooms of the building had been requisitioned was the floor of the hall filled, and even then the standing throng was greater than the seated ones. The space before the altar of the room was reserved, a space being for the mourners and a bier for the casket. Before the arrival of the funeral procession from the late residence floral offerings began to be displayed. Set pieces and wreaths, bunches of roses and carnations mingled their costly and homesy fragrance, but each told the story of a loving message from one who had known and loved the cheery cosmopolitan.

At the house the body had been taken from its resting place in the room beneath that in which he died, by a selected list of business and professional men and members of the craft. These upon arrival at the temple gave over their task of bearing the body of their friend to the lodge pall-bearers. With the first-named body leading the way, behind being borne the casket, the procession to the bier in the center of the lodge room was as follows: Andrew Brown, General A. B. Hartwell, F. M. Hatch, John A. Hassing, W. G. Irwin, Judge W. A. Whiting, Judge Morris M. Bates and Col. A. G. Hawea. The casket borne by J. A. McCandless, A. T. Gilligan, Clarence Crabb, John S. Walker, J. W. Pratt, W. L. Frazer. The body reposed in a black broadcloth-covered coffin, which was placed on the bier and yet even before it had been set in place the flowers were covering its sombre top and sides.

The service of the lodge, the funeral being under the direction of Hawaiian Lodge, was impressively given by Master Wright, and the effect of the service was heightened by the music rendered by Miss von Holt, Miss Rodgers, Mr. Wall and Judge Stanley. At the request of the family the choir sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer My God to Thee." The members present seemed fully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and when the invitation was extended to friends to gaze upon the face of the departed for the last time, almost everyone present pressed forward.

The funeral procession was most impressive. Governor Cooper had requested an escort of a company of soldiers for the remains and these were drawn from every company in the regiment. The procession finally moved up Alakea street led by a squad of mounted police, followed by a platoon of foot officers, the military led by a drum corps, the hearse, carriages in a long line, embracing every kind of vehicle, showing the strong hold upon the hearts of the people of his adopted country gained by the jovial, simple-mannered prince of good fellowship.

At the grave-side the ceremony was according to the Masonic ritual. The address by the Master, W. W. Wright, the farewell, delivered by Judge M. M. Bates, and the memorials by Dr. Grossman were most impressively rendered, and the several hundred friends about the tomb showed the deepest feeling.

Mrs. Hermann Focke, who was accompanied by her husband, was the only one of the children present, the family being represented in addition only by W. F. C. Hasson, a son-in-law of the deceased, and Mr. and Mrs. Dinklage, brother and sister-in-law of the widow.

TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Judge Hartwell's Heartfelt Remarks in Court.

In moving for adjournment of the Supreme Court in honor of the memory of Paul Neumann yesterday, Judge Hartwell said:

"It is with profound regret that I announce to the court the demise at 2 o'clock this morning of our friend and brother—the friend and brother of all who knew him—Paul Neumann. We learn that death came to him, as I am sure he would have wished it to come—suddenly and quickly. Neumann was like an ancient Greek in his love of beauty, of beautiful things and topics, and in his fine sense of proportion. He would not tolerate serious views, but from many things which I recall that he has said to me in the years that are gone, from his acts and his

LAWYER LENNON'S FLIGHT STAYED BY THE POLICE

Arrested on a Warrant as He Was About to Leave for the Coast on the Zealandia.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Five minutes before the Zealandia sailed yesterday at noon, Policeman McKinnon and Chester Doyle came down the gangplank accompanied by a smooth-faced man whom they escorted to a hack under the shed on the dock. A funkey from the steamer followed with a new steamer trunk and a valise which were also placed in the hack, and the entire party drove quickly up town. The passengers on the vessel, together with the scores on the dock, watched the proceeding open-mouthed, and many were the inquiries as to the identity of the man who seemed to have been under the strict surveillance of the police.

The party proceeded to the police station, where Officer McKinnon made his returns on a warrant for the arrest of one M. C. Lennon, which had been sworn to by Mr. McDonough of the Mint saloon. The warrant read as follows:

"That one M. C. Lennon did at Honolulu, on July 1, 1901, violate section 177 of the Penal Laws of 1897, in that he did at such time and place falsely represent to a deponent that a certain check No. 3 on the Bank of Hawaii, for the sum of \$100, was of the value of \$100, whereas, in truth and in fact, said M. C. Lennon well knew at the time that said check was not of the value of \$100, or any other sum."

Lennon was dressed for travelling. He wore a light suit, patent leather shoes, carried a valise, and, as it developed later, several gold pieces "in his inside pocket," probably a portion of the money which Mr. McDonough was kind enough to advance to him on "check No. 3." At the station house Mr. Lennon assumed an easy, nonchalant attitude, and, being a lawyer, seemed to know several points about bail and a few other trifles which pave the way to securing a man's freedom. He inquired whether he would be admitted to bail, and was told that in the absence of the High Sheriff the amount could not be definitely stated. He desired to telephone J. C. Cohen of the Orpheum and was privileged to do so, but that individual could not be found. He then asked permission to take a back and search for him. This was granted, Officer McKinnon accompanying him. At the Orpheum theater Mr. Cohen was found. Lennon told his tale of woe, and "for old friendship sake," asked Cohen to bail him out. Cohen, who later told a story on himself, said he would accompany him to the station. He first telephoned somewhere. Later it was ascertained he telephoned direct to the High Sheriff that he was coming down to the station house, but to refuse to take his security. The return trip was made to the station house and the High Sheriff said he was \$500 bail or go to jail. He said he was very sorry but he could not take Mr. Cohen's security. Lennon took the refusal calmly, and then adroitly and naively asked if he could not be released on his own recognisance. The High Sheriff was astounded at the prisoner's empiry and promptly denied the request.

"No," said the High Sheriff, "I intend that you shall either put up \$500 bail or go to jail, where I can keep an eye on you. I fully believe that it is your intention to get out of the country if possible, and as this is not the only matter which I have in hand against you, I desire to have you where I can lay my hands on you when you are wanted. You are to appear in court tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock."

Lennon appeared uneasy at this statement but did not reply. He said if he were allowed to go out on the streets he could probably secure bail money or

I am sure that death found him prepared.

"I ask the court to designate 10 o'clock next Friday morning for the Bar Association to present in this court its formal resolutions, and in behalf of the Bar Association, in affectionate memory of Paul Neumann, I move that the court do now adjourn for the day."

In accordance with a resolution, the Bar Association attended the funeral practically in a body.

ALWAYS SEEKING JUSTICE.

How a Chinese Was Turned Loose After False Conviction.

Many years ago, when Paul Neumann was Attorney General, I was living in Wailuku, Maui. A case of a Chinaman convicted of having opium in possession was brought to my attention. My informant assured me that it was a very sad case in that firstly, the man was not guilty, and that he had a family of several little children dependent on him. My informant told me that it was a mistake on the part of the government, and that the party for whom the opium was intended was still living there.

I made diligent inquiries into the matter and found that a case of opium had come to Kahului, been opened by the authorities, and after being nailed up, was forwarded by train to Wailuku. No one called for it at the depot, as the consignee was aware that it had been examined and was probably being watched. An expressman took it on his wagon to Ah Sam's house, and calling him, said, "here is a case for you." When Ah Sam took hold of it he was immediately arrested by an officer. In the trial at the police court Ah Sam was convicted.

On appeal to the jury he was again convicted, notwithstanding he was defended by the best counsel to be had, who was employed by the Chinese of the town who knew of the mistake. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and was serving his time at the time when I was informed of the particulars.

I immediately wrote to Mr. Neumann, explaining that I had made diligent inquiries into the matter, and assured him that the wrong man was in custody, remarking that I knew he was too much of a man to tolerate

The First Regiment will parade at 7:45 a.m. on the Fourth.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself: "In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893.

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months, seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital.

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure.

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again.

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade.

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Seigel's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said.

"On this I began using Seigel's Syrup, (and Seigel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands, taking a supply of Syrup with me.

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 8th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pygades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney.

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island.

"I must mention that I kept on using Seigel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health, and have been perfectly well ever since.

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks.

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am.

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, lost flesh, and had thin, lan-

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Seigel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN,
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q. September 6th, 1900.

TIT FOR TAT.

Manhattan—I wonder why it is that so many society women go on the stage?

Broadway—Perhaps it is because they are crowded out by the actresses that marry into society.—Life.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Cotic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently, and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Bookwalter, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

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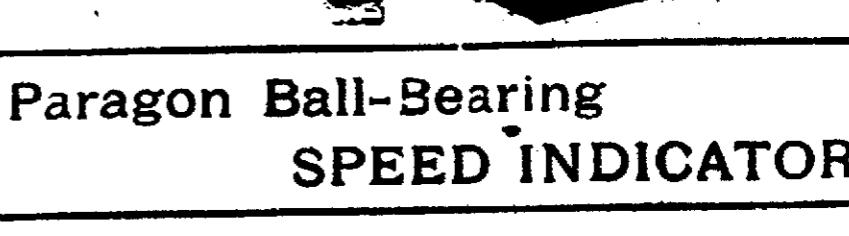
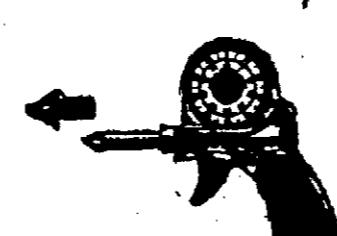
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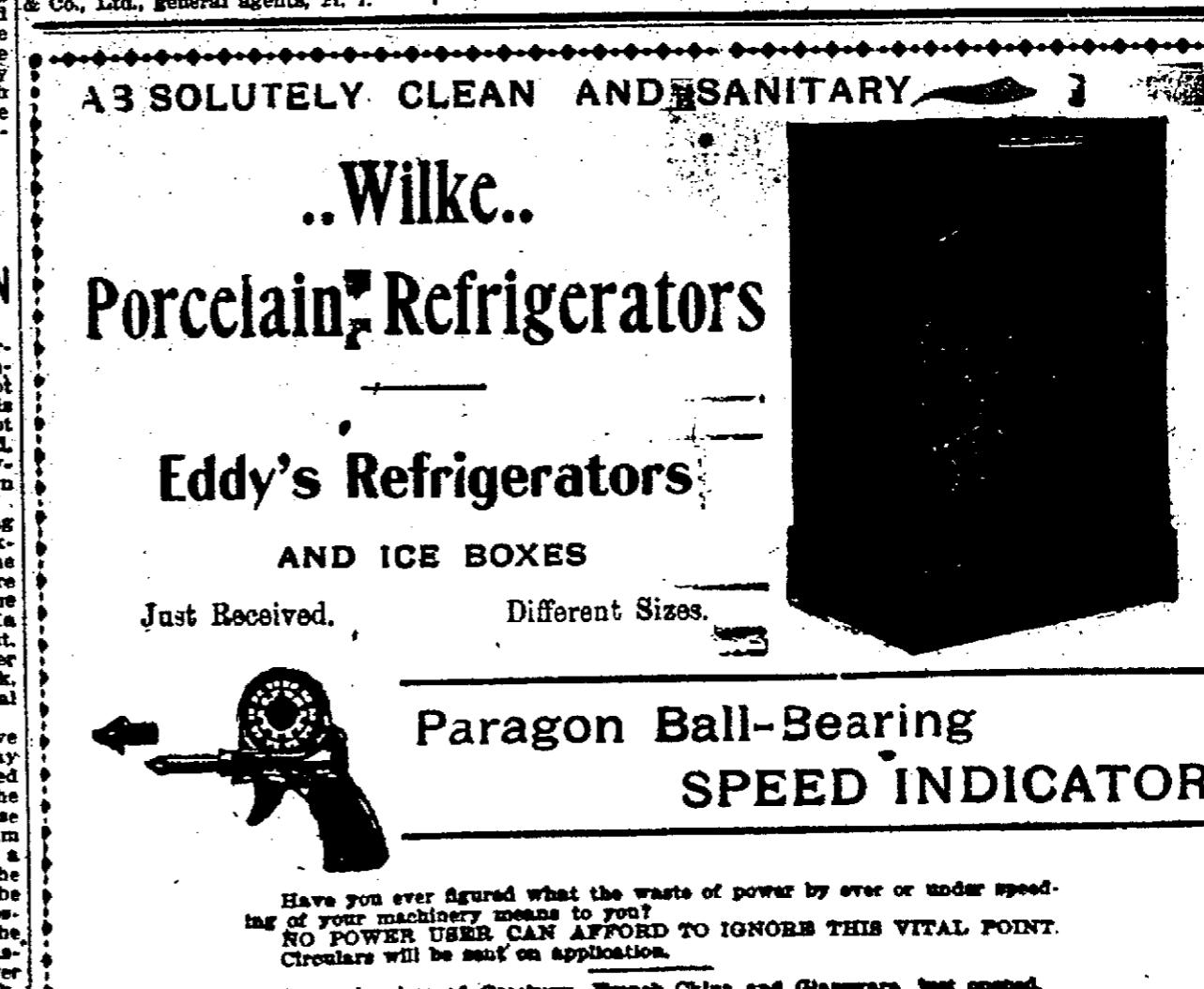
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TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 28

Wait until California gets the annexation queue.

Legislators may fall out but the transpositions go on.

Bettors are asking odds on a return of the Zealandia this time.

Free beer and no disorder! "Every thing quiet!" Have we reached the millennium at last?

The county-of-California conspiracy dies hard but it is going, just the same, to the roost from which no traveller returns.

Instead of sheltering bachelors the Hopper homestead becomes a Salvation Army rescue home. Quite a difference in both aims and ends, perhaps.

Lemon's luck is not of the best variety, but such magnificent nerve as he displayed will be well worth preserving, even if it must be kept on the reef.

The man who failed of license to practice despite legislative backing must feel his real error was in missing the band wagon when the others got in.

The poor old oligarchy is charged with having imported Asiatics to do the field work on these Islands. As a matter of fact the labor treaties were made by the monarchy, and they constitute one of the few acts of the crown that have made Hawaii attractive to investors.

Evidently the Humphreys-Gear coterie are blindly inviting a printed exposure of their individual records at Vicksburg, Miss., towns in Louisiana and Texas, Tucson, Florence, White Hills and Phoenix, Ariz., San Francisco and Iwilei, H. T., which would strike them as well as this community dumb.

Secretary Long has cabled Admiral Remey authorizing him to enlist five hundred Filipinos, principally for service as firemen and coal-passers on the small gunboats used for river and coast service in the Philippines. The experiment is due to the inability of American stokers to stand the heat. In their new relation to the Navy the Filipinos may not play a brilliant part but it will be a decidedly useful one.

The Bulletin having announced that a movement "deriving general support" had been started here to annex Hawaii to California and having printed the advance sheets of the Johnstone Annexation Literary Bureau, now treats the matter as follows: "Thurston still claims that his annexation dream was the real thing, but the people know Thurston too well to be misled by any of his childish vagaries." After this, any calf that feels hurt at being compared with the Bulletin, may credit this journal with an apology.

If we had an impartial Grand Jury at work it would soon find out the secret of the judicial intrigue to free one E. S. Gill, indicted for having shot an unarmed man for defending women from his insults. The proper place for a dime-novel bad-man of the Gill species is along with his employer in the penitentiary—an opinion which we find expressed in a letter from White Hills, Ariz., where both were once too well known.

Japan has gone to work with much determination to check the bubonic plague by killing the rats which spread it. A recent number of the Japan Times says that the rats, dead and living, that were bought by the authorities in Tokio on one day, numbered 126,632. It would be a good plan in all countries which are subject to the plague to put a liberal standing bounty on rats and exterminate them as far as possible. The need is fully as great in such places as it used to be in America for a bounty on wolf-scalps.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

This is the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the independence of the United States. In that short period of time no other power on earth ever achieved such wealth, such population, such authority and such imperial boundaries, though other powers have made sudden and dazzling advances along the road of military triumph. With this one exception of the United States, first-class powers, established on a permanent foundation, have been the slow growths of centuries; here we have one where the living citizen of little more than middle age has seen men who were born before the Stars and Stripes or any emblem of American independence, even rise on half-ladders by land or sea. Surely we have done much in little time—grown an oak in the period of mushrooms; acquired an empire in two generations and consolidated it in two more, passing the dignity of empires that have celebrated their millennium. Today no single power would dare attack the United States unless goaded by us until there was no alternative but loss of honor; no single power could raise so much money nor secure so much credit, nor produce so much food, nor marshal so many patriots without conscription, nor speak in the affairs of men with more authority. It is a record to be proud of and it was made in one hundred and twenty-five years.

COMMERCE WITH JAPAN.

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States, has the following interesting message from the Yankees of the East to the Yankees of the West in Collier's Weekly:

"Japan feels very near to the United States. This feeling of friendliness began with the visit of Commodore Perry to our shores, which let in a great flood of new light from the west, and it has increased as American ingenuity has shortened the distance, measured in hours of travel, between the two countries. It has also been very greatly increased and deepened, I am sure, by the association of the armies of the empire and of the republic in the movement to safeguard the highest interests of civilization in the east. This association revealed, in a striking way, the fact that the United States are now an eastern power, and that the interests of America are very closely related to those of Japan. It was the beginning, I believe, of a new impulse in the development of a far greater trade in the Pacific and of warmer feelings of friendship.

"Japan especially welcomes this prospect. I do not believe that any country has shown a more earnest desire for the improvement of commercial relations with other countries than has Japan. While we have shown this desire with respect to all countries alike we have been particularly anxious to better our relations with the United States. Japan feels more and more convinced that, for trade, she must eventually look to the shores of the Pacific, and that the greatest of waters must be dominated in the near future by the merchant vessels of the empire and of the United States.

"We have witnessed, without envy or jealousy, the swift growth of our young rival across the Pacific. We feel that it was to be for all time a rivalry of friends, an amicable and good-natured competition for trade. There is room enough for both countries to exploit themselves. There is trade enough for both; and, while there must inevitably be sharp competition in certain fields of commerce, the presence and labors of each will aid the other. If America develops the Philippines and Hawaii, Japan will be benefited to a large extent if Japan, on the other hand, more extensively opens up Formosa and other parts of the empire to trade, the United States must reap their share of the harvest. Both, it is clear, must benefit by the development of China, for which both are now striving.

"Again, Japan has a population of about 45,000,000, with manifold needs. America can supply them. The United States have a still larger population, with many needs that Japan can, perhaps, supply. Each country, therefore, offers to the other an extensive field for trade development. We have much that we can sell to America; you have much that we want to buy. It is for these reasons that we have been able to watch without feelings of envy or jealousy the marvelous growth of your country. We have felt, also, that Japan is a young nation, that the transformation accomplished within the last few years has given us a new birth among the peoples of the world. We start fairly with the United States, then, in this friendly rivalry for the trade of the Pacific.

"The Japanese are greatly in favor of American products and ideas. We want the latest mechanical devices, the most advanced theories and principles of industry and manufacture, and we feel that we can get them from America. This was not true a few years ago, when the United States were not so far advanced as they are today, and Japan looked mainly to Europe for western ideas and western trade. We have now begun to look across the Pacific.

"The United States have recently taken important steps toward the development of commerce in the Pacific. I refer principally to the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines. The conduct of the Americans in China and the general attitude of the American Government and people will also, no doubt, have fruitful results when the Chinese empire is finally opened to the commerce and trade of the world. But the result in the Philippines and in Hawaii will, of course, be seen sooner and will be felt more directly.

"We are looking, however, beyond such restricted trade areas as Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. We are anxious to encourage the natural development of commerce between Japan and the home territory of the United States. This commerce, as I have said, has practically just commenced. It is yet in its infancy. But we may infer something as to the size of the future trade between the two countries from the rapidity of its early growth and its already considerable proportions.

"Japan, like England, must always be a country of large importations. In this respect, the United States have a tremendous advantage over us. You will be able to sell us more than you will buy of us. But be it so, Japan wants to buy in the cheapest and best markets. We should like to purchase as largely as possible of the United States."

JUDAS FRIENDS.

The thing that must strike the average Hawaiian as most peculiar in local affairs is the difference between preaching and practice in the politics of their alleged friends, the white machine politicians.

Scarcely was the election over and Wilcox a Delegate when these very people started a conspiracy to remove him. It was not a "missionary" or oligarchical outfit that went to Washington to make grave charges against the Hawaiian leader—it was the Earnest Patriots who have been pretending to love the political Hawaiian as he was never loved before.

The "missionaries" on their side urged that Wilcox be let alone; it was the anti-missionaries that left no stone unturned to crush him.

The most amazing piece of hypocrisy, though, is that to annex Hawaii to California in the form of colonies.

The prime movers are the same people, with Humphreys at their head, who tried to unseat Wilcox while giving the Hawaiian the Judas kiss. It does not appear that they consulted a single Hawaiian; instead of that they went ahead by themselves and fought, by hook and by crook, to get representation to California before the natives could catch them at it. What would have been the practical effect of success is easily to be

seen. So far as the Hawaiians are concerned they would have lost their Delegates and their Territorial offices; white men of the Earnest Patriot type would have come here in swarms to exploit them; their identity would have been lost in the mass of 200,000 voters; their schools would have passed under control of a California State Superintendent; they would have had little or nothing left except county and city government and as, at the present rate of growth in the white vote and decrease in the native vote, the time must soon come for them to be in a minority, even those meager opportunities for public place might yet have been wrested from them. We cannot imagine a worse plight for the Hawaiians than the annexation which Humphreys went to the Coast to work for and which his paper is urging with its dying breath.

But that is always the way with the carpet-bag politicians who pretend to love and lead the dark races. The object of such people is to betray and rule; fortunately in the present case the Hawaiians will be protected by a phalanx which the marauding braves of politics cannot pierce.

GOVERNOR DOLE.

The tribute paid to Governor Dole by the Boston Transcript shows that even so eager and relentless a critic as that paper was in the days of '98 has the courage to change its mind upon a further examination of the facts. The Transcript now puts Governor Dole in his proper place as a true and earnest friend of Hawaii, and estimates, at their right value, those influences which are being used against him.

It is especially gratifying to note that the Transcript correctly reports the views of Governor Dole upon the Hawaiian land question and the rights and opportunities of the small proprietor. There has been much misrepresentation under this head, latterly by Delegate Wilcox, who walks among the parts of speech with an utterly carefree tread while under the influence of his political emotions. Mr. Wilcox probably knows as well as any other man in or of Hawaii that Mr. Dole has always fought the idea of surrendering the whole public domain to the plantations or any part of it on ninety-nine-year leases. But what Wilcox knows and what he says are facts that often show a yawning divergence.

But how all this must perturb the uneasy ghost of the Transcript's former correspondent in Hawaii, Capt. Julius A. Palmer. As his dapper little shade revisits the glimpses of the moon, we can imagine, between his genitations to Hawaiian ex-Royalists, the apparition of a clenched fist shaken towards the distant East where the editor of the Transcript, grown in grace and knowledge, burns the midnight oil.

ANNEXATION THOUGHTS.

Our admired if not venerated contemporary, the Independent, begins its Fourth of July reflections as follows:

"We want to enjoy the great day tomorrow, and we have never been known to say 'we told you so!' but we would like an honest opinion from the kamaaina who annexed us, against the will and wish of the Hawaiians and their friends, whether they do not feel rather cheap and wish that they hadn't undertaken the job. We are simply trying to get information, and if Atherton, Baldwin, Irwin and the other roaring annexationists of 1893 will step forward and say that they are pleased, we shall put our pencil inside our left cheek and wink at them and say 'Bah.'

Every situation has its drawbacks and it is undeniable that the annexation we all worked for in 1893 and afterwards, deprived the Islands, when it came, of certain good things they had enjoyed and would have been better off to keep; but it must not be forgotten that the gains from annexation are greater than the losses and that the latter, barring a judiciary lowered in brains and character and dragged in the mire of politics, were foreseen and prepared for and in some degree discounted.

The principal difficulty has been the disturbance of the labor needed to raise sugar, but it was an issue between annexation with these troubles and separate autonomy with the free sugar market of the United States cut off. During 1897 the sugar trust boasted, with good cause, that it had killed the scheme to annex Hawaii to the Union; and our friend the Independent hailed the boast as one well taken. So sure was the trust of its success that it began to move against the reciprocity treaty and the San Francisco Call, the Coast advocate of that monopoly, contained leader after leader denouncing the free importation of Hawaiian sugar on the ground that it was a menace to the beet sugar farming of the Mainland. This argument was repeated by the beet sugar men of the United States and was paraphrased by the cane sugar men of Louisiana; and it undoubtedly biased many Senators and Representatives against us. We believe that, but for the war of 1898, which made Hawaii a naval necessity to the United States, the present year would have seen us not only outside of the Union but distinctly and ruinously outside the American sugar market. What would have profited us to have cheap labor if we had been forced to pay a high duty on our sugars exported to the Mainland—a duty which the sugar interests of the United States would have made still higher if necessary to secure efficient protection to the cane-growers.

But could we even have been sure of an undisturbed labor market? Hawaii well remembers the mounting flood of incoming Japanese "free laborers" and "students"—laborers who did not work and students who did not study. What were they here for? The Islanders began to see when proposals were made to give them the suffrage on the ground of the "most-favored-nation" clause in the Japanese treaty. Those were the days when the obnoxious Akhryama came here on an ironclad; days when a former Japanese Consul General here told an American war correspondent in Japan that his country would insist upon the Japanese residents of Hawaii having the same rights as an English or American resident. Japan may not have deemed it possible to annex Hawaii politically but that empire saw a chance to make it a sort of commercial dependency and to control, through an ultimate majority of votes, its domestic politics and perhaps its foreign policy. It may seem ridiculous to think of a Japanese President and Legislature for

the Hawaiian Republic, but if Japan had secured the same rights for her subjects that the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers enjoyed, she would not have hesitated to acquire a majority of votes, and, to make the most of the chance thus given her.

It is four or five years ago that the little brown men ventured into strained relations with the United States over Hawaii? It is hardly three years since the last steamer load of "free laborers" and "students" were dumped on our wharves, every man of them with \$50 in his pocket, money loaned him in Japan and subsequently returned to the donor. These people came for a purpose which the act of annexation instantly checked. Since then the free laborers and students have been going and not coming.

So in dealing with annexation we must not merely think of what we got into but what we escaped, and the balance is in our favor. It even justifies our esteemed contemporary, the Independent, in raising the Stars and Stripes over its building and getting practice with the nasal Yankee accent.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. Hines, Franks, III, of sciatica, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 218, Algoma, Wis., of paralysis on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

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A RISING CLOUD.

When the American troops left Peiping the British and Japanese soldiers gave them a formal send-off, but the dispatches add that "the Germans were conspicuous by their absence." Despite the smooth words of the diplomats, such occurrences are usual wherever German and American soldiers and sailors meet and they have been so ever since the Brazilian mutiny in 1893, when the United States, contrary to the German policy, threw its influence on the side of the republic. Nothing serious happened, however, until 1898, when Admiral Diederichs showed his hostility to Admiral Dewey, and but for the latter's stern attitude and the hint of Captain Chichester of H. M. S. Terrible that, in the event of German intervention he should take orders from the American flagship, there might have been the beginning of a great war.

The situation as it stands does not grow out of an American dislike of Germans or Germany, for there is none, but of imperialist German dislike of the United States as a commercial rival and of a spirit of defiance against the Monroe doctrine. There are also reasons which relate to the Kaiser's natural dislike of republics and to the effect which this particular republic has had upon the domestic politics of the German empire by absorbing and bettering the estate of so many millions of German subjects. All these things irritate the Kaiser and account, not only for the attitude towards Americans of German military and naval men but for the prodigious energy which is being imparted to the naval preparations of the empire.

German commercial interests say that unless the United States can be crushed it will control the trade of the world; German expansionists say that unless the empire can lay plans without American hindrance, for ventures in South America, its destiny will be to move in a small area of world-influence; the Kaiser knows that the spectacle of a free government becoming the strongest and richest power must wreck the prestige of all Kings and make trouble among their subjects. Many a great war has had its beginning in smaller intrigues than these.

There is no doubt that the United States Government, seeing what is impending, is getting ready for it as fast as it can without causing alarm. Never since the Civil War has money been spent so prodigally on ships and guns and forts. America has even forgotten her traditional dread of a large standing army. For twenty years she had let the navy rot; now she is taxing the capacity of all her shipyards to build an offensive and defensive fleet of the highest class. When the summons comes for war she will be ready to take care of herself and her enemies in the old accustomed way.

TO SAVE AMERICANISM.

How to Americanize this Territory is a phrase which suggests no present battle. There is no such issue and there never has been since the day when, at the end of a long and painful conflict, the flag which the annexationists pleaded for in 1893 was raised above the Government buildings in Honolulu. From that time until now the struggle has been to keep Hawaii from losing its Americanism under a tide of alien sentiment which has been rising about its stranglehold.

It is a fact which every man knows to be true that, if a vote could be had today between American rule in Hawaii and the restoration of the native throne, the victory would be for the throne. Hawaii is an American Territory with a voting majority of royalists; and there is no other Territory like it in the Union. Americanism, therefore, is on the defensive here; and the duty of good citizens is not so much to assert it as to protect it. And strangely enough it needs protection not only from men who were born under another flag but from men who were born under its own; men like those who almost ruined the South in the carpet-bag era and who are quite ready, for the lining of their own pockets, to lead the Islands back to heathenism.

Happily the work of defence fails upon men who, having prepared the country for Americanism or having come here to help in that preparation or to enjoy its results, are powerful enough when they act in harmony, to save the American idea from its enemies. We have no fear of the final results. Revolutions do not go backward; progress, which is of the age and the national force and is bound up with patriotism, cannot be checked. All the case requires is courage and seal for the public welfare and these the real Americans of this group have always shown whenever a crisis has arisen.

No doubt the Legislature—or the Home Rulers in it—would like to have special sessions all the year around with Nolts lunches thrown in. But the Territory can do better to go without funds for public improvements than to stand a continued strain of legislative incompetence and venality.

GOT THIS RESULT ANYHOW.

Doctor—Well, my little man, you're quite well again. How did you take the pills, in water or with oil?

Bobby—I used them in my New-gran-

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum; pimpls and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system: discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. Hines, Franks, III, of sciatica, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Wolter, Box 218, Algoma, Wis., of paralysis on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

The work of improving and enlarging the buildings on Quarantine Island is being pushed along rapidly and will be completed before many weeks.

The memorial window dedicated to the Rev. J. F. Lane has been put in place, in St. Andrew's Cathedral. The subject represents the Apostle Paul.

Harry Roberts comes to the front with the banner papaya of the season, a luscious fruit sixteen inches long and weighing seven and

SENATE HAS CONCLUDED

Waiting to Meet House in Joint Committee.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Senate has finished its labors for the extra session, and it is more than likely that the House will follow suit, when next that body convenes. The forenoon in the Senate yesterday was spent in criticizing the action of the Lower House, and in making a comparison of their bill with that of the Senate. Shortly before 3 o'clock an adjournment was taken until the House should express a desire to meet them in joint conference.

The House spent the major portion of the day in reading their Appropriation bill, as reviewed and revised by the Senate. The proceeding was punctuated at regular intervals by remarks that were not at all complimentary to the other legislative body.

SENATE.

As soon as the business of the house was in order yesterday morning, the following communication from the Lower House was read:

"I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the House of Representatives has, by a vote of 14 ayes to 1 noes, taken this 2d day of July, A. D. 1901, failed to recede from its non-concurrence to the proposed amendment of your honorable body to House bill No. 4. Said bill is returned herewith."

"By direction of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to return to your honorable body a communication to this House, sent by direction of the Senate, in re the legal effect of a certain vote on the amendments proposed by your honorable body to House bill No. 4 as being without the province of communications between co-ordinate branches of the Legislature."

S. MEHEULA,
Clerk House of Representatives."

This led to some more of the high temperature that has been characteristic of the Senate during the past few days. As soon as the solons had expressed themselves to their heart's content, they took up the salaries bill and considered it until noon.

In the afternoon the remainder of the document was gone over, and shortly before 3 o'clock that body adjourned unjoined, until such time as the Lower House should express a willingness to confer with them.

HOUSE.

Just to see how badly the Senate had mutilated their pet scheme, the House spent the greater portion of yesterday in comparing the bill that they had sent to the Senate, and the same bill, when it had been returned to them. The changes made by the Senate are given below. The entire afternoon was consumed in this way. In the latter portion of the day this letter from the Senate was read.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the following motion passed by the Senate this 2d day of July, A. D. 1901, I herewith return to your honorable body House bill No. 4, as amended by the Senate, and messages from your honorable body pertaining thereto:

That the law, as amended and messages from the Lower House sent the Senate the reasons upon which it objects to such amendment; or that the House of Representatives request a conference upon the subject matter of the amendments made by the Senate.

I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

EDGAR CAYPLESS,
Clerk of the Senate.

This provoked all sorts of caustic remarks. Finally Dickey offered the following resolution, which was killed, and then passed upon being reconsidered:

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to inform the Senate through its clerk that the final passage of any bill requires a full majority of all the election members of both Houses; that the concurrence of the House in the Senate amendment of House Bill No. 4 would finally pass the bill, and therefore requires the majority affirmative vote of all the members of the House.

Also that the House is ready to appoint a conference committee to consider the difference between the Houses on House bill No. 4.

As soon as this had been safely put out of the way, Emmelth suggested the ensuing concurrent resolution to the Representatives, which was accepted unanimously:

Be it Enacted by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring:

That a conference committee, to consist of seven (7) members from each House, be appointed for consideration of the Appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives and the amendments thereto proposed by the Senate.

That the members of said committee be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate respectively.

That six members shall be selected so that each election district is represented on each committee, the seventh (7th) member to be appointed at large.

After being passed upon, the House adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

G. W. R. Kaulimakalo yesterday applied to the First Circuit Court for an examination touching his qualifications for admission to the bar, and if successful, for a license to practice in the district courts. He was examined and promptly turned down by Judge Gear. Although the applicant was highly recommended as to his moral character and knowledge of things legal by F. W. Beedley, D. Kalauokalani, William White, J. A. Atkins and J. M. Poepoe, it transpired that he was found wanting when subjected to an examination, and Judge Gear denied the license without hesitation.

THE HEALANIS WIN THE GREAT BOAT RACES

(Continued from Page 1)

vin, No. 2, dipped their oars into the water and started the boat off easily. For half a mile the stroke and No. 3, and the bow, W. Lyle, and No. 2, Wade Armstrong, alternated in propelling the shell down to the starting point.

Five minutes later the Healanis handsome new shell was dropped into the water to enter its first race. The shell glistened in the morning sunlight, and its appearance made an impression upon the beholders. Its crew, consisting of Paul Jarret, stroke; Dan Rener, No. 3; F. B. Damon, No. 2, and S. A. Walker, bow, started on an easy clip in the wake of the Myrtles. The Manawai, with A. W. Carter, starter, and E. H. Parls and George Angus, as timekeepers for the start, followed the two crews. The latter did not hurry to the starting post, reserving their strength for the trial of speed in the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

THE JUNIOR RACE.

At 10:30 o'clock the Myrtles left their boathouse, and went at an easy gait to the starting point, followed five minutes later by the Healanis. At 10:34 the spectators on the judges' boat, which was again rocking lazily at the half-mile post, saw the water churn and glisten near the starting post, and the crews began their race for honors. The Healanis shell was rowed by A. M. Webster, stroke; Clifford Tracy, No. 3; Harry Murray, No. 2; A. M. Wolcott, bow; Charles Reynolds, coxswain. In the Myrtle boat were R. Ross, stroke; S. Johnson, No. 3; W. Judd, No. 2; W. R. McLean, bow; S. Alvarez, coxswain.

The Healanis were the first to take the water with their blades, and from the moment of starting were in the lead. It was the Healanis' race long before the first flag was reached. The blue flag went up at the first post at 10:38. From this point the race was a walkaway for the blues. When the three-quarter post was reached the boat foraging ahead of the impetuous. When the post was passed they were about eight lengths in the lead of the Myrtles, who were unable to increase their stroke beyond thirty-two. At the mile post the Myrtles were rowing heavily, and evidently laboring under the strain. The stroke worked mechanically, the rest of the crew keeping pace with him. Once or twice a blade skimmed the water, and the regular motion was lost. Once they spurned, only to fall off in a ragged manner again. The Healanis boys never slowed up for an instant, intent only on pulling past the finishing post in good form. This they succeeded in doing in an admirable manner. The crowd on shore went wild with excitement, and as the shell was rowed over to the wharf of the blues, the enthusiasts rushed down and took them into the boathouse in triumph. The Myrtle stroke was played out, and leaned over for some time endeavoring to recuperate from the heavy strain. The defeated crew was cheered by the spectators, as it was a crew which had entered the race with practically no training. It was brought together but a few days ago to take the place of the junior crew, which had been compelled to replace the senior crew, which had retired from the race.

The official finishing time for the junior race is as follows:

HEALANIS, 11:24.
MYRTLES, 12:29.

The latter came in 1:05 behind the Healanis.

The judges, starters and officials of the course, together with the press representatives, came back to the city on the Waterwitch. The courtesies of the vessel were extended to those who were able to partake, although the maler attacked one or two of the party and prevented them from celebrating the victory of the blues.

The following were the officials:

Judges—F. J. Church, S. E. P. Taylor and A. G. M. Robertson.

Starter—A. W. Carter.

Timekeepers (at start)—E. H. Parls and G. H. Angus.

Timekeepers (at finish)—C. J. Willis and F. J. Kruger.

Regatta Committee—A. A. Wilder, chairman; S. E. P. Taylor, F. J. Church.

the following legend, embroidered in gold:

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Time—Minutes. Seconds. Boat Crew.

Bow. 100. 100. Boat Crew.

No. 3. 100. 100. Boat Crew.

No. 2. 100. 100. Boat Crew.

Stroke. 100. 100. Boat Crew.

Spaces were left to fill in the name of the victors, together with the official time and the names of the crew.

It was a handsome trophy. When the Healanis boys reached their wharf they were literally carried off their feet and into the boathouse by their admirers.

The winners of the championship were loud in their praises of the defeated crew, inasmuch as the latter was not

the regular senior four, but the juniors advanced to the senior class at the eleventh hour. They made a splendid fight for first honors, and are deserving of the highest praise.

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BUTTER AND CHICKENS

Former Butter and Eggman Writes of Hawaii.

little the best here. But there is no new pasture. The pasture is in about the same condition the year around. There is no bracing and restful winter for the cattle; the milk is not up to Mainland standard and the cream and butter are consequently inferior. The butter lacks body, seems to be half water, and one pound of it will not last as long as half or three-quarters of a pound of California butter, which, in my opinion, is far below the Elgin article in all trade essentials. The "island butter," as it is called, is sweet, beautifully fresh, and brings sixty cents a pound year in and year out. California rolls or pound squares bring forty-five cents per pound (indicated weight). New Zealand butter, the nearest approach to Elgin that we have had here, brings about forty cents, sometimes only thirty-five cents. It is my opinion that Elgin butter can be delivered here by making proper contracts with the steamship companies at a reasonable figure, and in as good condition as the best that is delivered to the London market. Of course, conditions must be carefully studied. The market is limited, there being but 45,000 people in Honolulu, and the outside market is not as yet largely supplied with anything but Island butter, but Elgin creamery concerns and Kansas egg dealers have overcome worse obstacles than are facing the entrance of these good things into the land where, since annexation and the overthrow at the polls last November of the "family compact," there is a chance. They have hitherto kept out all drummers under pain of paying a \$1,000 license or fine instead and discouraged small dealers by a merchandise license system whereby the legitimate business of small storekeepers was taken from the American and given to Chinese and Japanese who could afford to pay the high license on their small income on account of their small

CUTS DOWN THE FIGURE

House Will Not See Twenty Thous- and Spent.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

manner in which it was spending the public funds. As an example, the methods employed in hiring and paying a translator were directly in line with what he was saying. Last Saturday's luau was a good example of what he had in mind, and the other members of the House knew what he meant. The Senate was a deliberative body, elected at large, to prevent, by their conservativeness, the excesses on the part of the lower house, which was elected by districts, and which was in direct touch with the people. The Senators should have asked for \$10,000 more, in order to pay the expenses of the third house. Instead of following the path that was originally marked out for them, they had assumed the province of a supreme court, from whose decision there was no appeal. At a few minutes before 4 o'clock the House adjourned until this morning.

TRIBUTE TO DOLE.

What a Former Political Enemy Says
of the Governor.

The Boston Transcript, the paper represented here in 1882-84 by Julius A. Palmer, the bitter opponent of annexation, contains the following impartial tribute to Governor Dole touching his relations with the Legislature and to the land question:

The action of Governor Dole of Hawaii in refusing to extend longer the session of the Legislature, while it may appear on its face as arbitrary and imperial, is regarded by those who are conversant with conditions there as only firm and just. The Home Rule party in the Legislature which has superficially a large majority seems to have been able to accomplish nothing and Governor Dole may have adopted this policy to bring its members to their senses. The more one studies the situation at Honolulu the more he is impressed with the belief that our government has been fortunate in being able to command the services of such a pure, able man as Sanford Dole to rule the affairs of this new territory, a problem in which we are for the first time confronted with the administration of native races. The attacks which have emanated from Honolulu and Washington upon his official conduct have invariably turned out to be based on untruthful premises. Undoubtedly of this sort was the charge made by Delegate Wilcox, in a recent Washington interview, that Governor Dole was in favor of making new leases of public lands, to run ninety-nine years, thus giving everything into the hands of the sugar trust, and preventing any subdivisions of these large bodies of public lands.

Governor Dole's past record should be a sufficient answer to the accusations of Delegate Wilcox. If Governor Dole has any special distinction aside from his official position, it is in connection with the Land Act which was introduced into and carried through the Legislature by him several years ago, by which special measures were enacted for the benefit of homesteaders, both native and foreign. In so doing it is well known that he met strong opposition from would-be holders of large estates. Professor Blackman, of Yale University, in his book, "The Making of Hawaii," 1899, says:

"Since 1884 several efforts have been made to promote small holdings. Ex-President Dole is a strenuous advocate of this policy, and at its first session the Legislature of the republic passed an admirable land act (1895), which provides among other matters for homestead leases, covering from eight to forty-five acres, according to the quality of land, and running for 999 years, without purchase price or rent, and conditioned only on continuous occupation as homes, payment of taxes, and a certain degree of improvement."

Governor Dole himself says in an article in Harper's Weekly for February 11, 1899, "The land system of the republic of Hawaii, which encourages the settlement of individuals upon small farms has been very successful. The continuation of this policy under annexation is vital to a successful settlement of the public land by a class which by its industry and its interest in public affairs shall favorably affect the future politics of the country. Speculators are dissatisfied with the Hawaiian land system, which intentionally excludes them from all participation in its benefits, and are looking hopefully to Washington for legislation that shall open the public lands to their manipulation, and are discussing means to promote such legislation."

Under a short cross-examination by Lieutenant Haussman, acting for the accused, Lieutenant Foley admitted that he drew his deductions regarding the state of Lieutenant Howell partly from the information imparted by Sergeant Muller.

The next witness, David W. Overton, acting assistant surgeon at Camp Stotzenberg, balked on the question of whether Lieutenant Howell was drunk. This he refused to answer directly, saying it was not a fair question, and he had never heard a case diagnosed as "drunk." After a tussle between the witness and judge advocate regarding the question and answer, the latter finally compromised matters by pronouncing a more than sesquipedalian definition of drunkenness. It ran in this wise: "Do you consider that the accused was in such a condition resulting from an inordinate use of intoxicating liquor as would materially impair him in the full and entire use of his mental and physical faculties?" The surgeon replied that according to that definition, Lieutenant Howell was drunk. He also said that he could attend to his duties and knew what he was doing. As to the amount, Lieutenant Overton said the accused drank a little in the morning of the day in question, at luncheon a cocktail, and again in the afternoon he drank at intervals of fifteen or twenty minutes.

On cross-examination by the judge advocate the Lieutenant said that at one place during the ride by the battery he thought the sergeant in charge of one battery was going to collide with a large stone, but he narrowly escaped.

In regard to the leasing of lands after annexation, these are the facts: Under the "Newlands resolution," and the President's proclamation, the civil, judicial, and military officials of the Hawaiian republic were to continue to exercise authority until Congress should provide for the government of Hawaii. Immediately succeeding annexation applications were made to the Hawaiian government for the purchase of public lands. The government sent to Washington for an interpretation of the "Newlands resolution" in regard to land transfers, and while waiting for a reply continued to act as heretofore. Interested parties in the Islands represented to the national administration that the lands were being distributed in an unconstitutional manner. Hence Attorney General Griggs' decision in September, 1889. Congress, however, approved and confirmed the action of the Hawaiian government in the organic act, which says:

"That all sales, grants, leases and other dispositions of the public domain, and agreements concerning the same, and all franchises granted in good faith by the Hawaiian government in conformity with the laws of Hawaii between the seventh day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and nine-nine, are hereby ratified and confirmed."

It is further charged that the Governor has no authority to lease or sell public lands, but that he has done so nevertheless. The organic act says:

"No lease of agricultural land shall be granted, sold, or renewed by the government of the Territory of Hawaii for a longer period than five years unless Congress shall otherwise direct."

It is certainly some authority, to be sure, but we may expect to be informed with a new lot now that Governor Dole has had the firmness and courage to lay down the law literally and absolutely to the legislators who have shown their inability to transact business for which they were sent together.

The statement has been made that the United States cruiser Philadelphia, now at the Navy wharf, is the first man-of-war to dock at a wharf in this harbor. As a matter of fact the United States ship Nipic is docked here at the Pacific Mall wharf, several years ago, for repairs after her terrible experience at Samoa during the great hurricane, when several men-of-war, of various nations, were wrecked.

TELL ABOUT HOWELL

Court Martial of 6th Artillery Officer

The trial of Lieutenant Howell, arising out of the recent affair at Camp Stotzenberg, was opened yesterday before the commission in session at the headquarters of the Department of Northern Luzon. Several of the most important witnesses were placed upon the stand and testified. The pivotal point round which most of the testimony seemed to swing was whether or not Lieutenant Howell was intoxicated, and doubtless the sentence will depend largely on the view which the commission takes of this important question.

The first witness called to the stand was Trumpeter H. F. White. He was followed by Private Osman Freeman, orderly for Lieutenant Howell on the crucial day, and by First Sergeant William Muller. Their testimony varied in no important particulars. It chiefly concerned the condition of Lieutenant Howell, and the time and nature of the battery exercise. Sergeant Muller testified to riding to headquarters at San Felipe Neri, and reporting to the post commander there the condition of affairs at Camp Stotzenberg.

First officer to take the stand was Second Lieutenant Hamilton Foley, of the Fifth Cavalry, stationed at San Felipe Neri. His testimony ran as follows in reply to questions from the judge advocate: "I happened to be in Camp Stotzenberg that day as a result of a note from the district commander, saying that the presence of an officer there was necessary. On arrival at the camp at about 9 or 9:30 at night, I at once saw the accused was under the influence of liquor. I judged this from his personal appearance—the flushed face, the bright, moist eye, and the trembling hands. I spoke to him and told him I was sent out by the district commander, and in obedience to orders, he must consider himself relieved of command of the battery and under arrest. He nodded his head quietly two or three times, and said 'yes, yes.' He then went to another room and put on his blouse. After remaining quiet for awhile he pushed his chair back and wanted to know what the trouble was, and why he was placed under arrest. He then asked several times what I wanted him to do in order to demonstrate his fitness. He offered to order out the battery and exercise it before me. I replied that it was too late. After ten minutes he asked me to go outside with him, which I did, and he showed me the different pieces of artillery. He wanted to conduct me all around the battery. I told him I'd remain all night, and did so, leaving at 7 o'clock the next morning. As to Mr. Howell's condition, I should say he was drunk as, although he talked rationally, yet in his walk he staggered very perceptibly. On my way to Camp Stotzenberg I was accompanied by Sergeant Muller, and he showed me where the Lieutenant had taken the battery. I think the ground was not fit to exercise a battery in the night time."

Under a short cross-examination by Lieutenant Haussman, acting for the accused, Lieutenant Foley admitted that he drew his deductions regarding the state of Lieutenant Howell partly from the information imparted by Sergeant Muller.

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On cross-examination by the judge advocate the Lieutenant said that at one place during the ride by the battery he thought the sergeant in charge of one battery was going to collide with a large stone, but he narrowly escaped.

After the testimony of Lieutenant Overton, the counsel defending the accused asked that the case be continued till Wednesday morning, pleading the short time allowed to prepare a defense, and very pressing matters in connection with his other official duties which had to be attended to at once on account of changes at the 1st of July. After discussion the commission adjourned until that time.

Lieutenant Whitsett, who was expected to undertake the defense, was not present his place being taken by Lieut. Haussman.—Manila Times.

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The Coast Artillery, now stationed at Camp McKinley, are having daily target practice at the new rifle butts on Diamond Head.

Boiling Hot Water

In Four Minutes.

What a convenience in case of sickness.
This can be accomplished on the

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR.
A very handsome article, with a gilded frame—just what is needed by a ladies' tailor. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets: finest piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

With adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

Portiere Divans

BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money).

Furniture Coverings

Trimmings to match.

Upholstering.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

J. HOPP & CO.

LEADING FURNITURE
DEALERS.

King and Bethel Sts.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURENESS FROM

WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scratches, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Scars.

Cures Sore Throat.

Cures Sore Vagina.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures the Gout and Rheumatism.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood.

As a Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 50c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMIST AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Ind.

Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warranties, certificates and guarantees are not given by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Ind." are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture is in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD.

FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINES reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbureted gas in the flow of the furnace gas, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Phoenix Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kahului Mill.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kekaha, Bevelin, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds \$2,700,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL FOR MARINE.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN IN HOPPER HOUSE

Old Homestead Will Be so Utilized by Salvation Army Under Direction of Ensign Larrabee.

THE old Hopper homestead, on King street between Kalakaua and Punchbowl streets, has been secured by the Salvation Army for the Home for Women which it is about to establish in Honolulu. The property, which was recently bought as a site for the proposed Single Men's Hotel, is an improved estate with a fine residence upon the same. As a former residence it was considered one of the best in old Honolulu, and for this reason its homelike appearance makes it especially adapted for the uses to which the Salvation Army will dedicate it. Knowing the interest which the people of Honolulu generally have taken in the starting of the Salvation Army Home for Women, an Advertiser reporter called upon the newly arrived officers, Ensign Hattie Larrabee and Lieut. Lilia Tyholm, to obtain some further particulars of the new departure.

The Ensign, who will have charge of the operation, is a pleasant-faced, earnest woman, evidently in love with her work, and full of deep sympathy for all classes of women in need of help. She is a thorough New Englander, a native of Auburn, Maine. Originally a member of the Congregational Church she joined the Salvation Army nine years ago attracted by the field of labor and opportunities given to women in its ranks, and says she has never regretted the step. Her first work was in New Hampshire, from which State she was sent to the Training School in New York city. The Army's rescue work had just begun in the States, and, feeling called especially to this particular branch, she was appointed amongst the first officers in the New York Home, in 1892.

After a term here she was sent to assist in Boston; from there to Chicago; then back to New York again, and following this were terms of different length in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Grand Rapids and Los Angeles. The Ensign smilingly said she had filled every position in Rescue operations, indoors and out, for which she was glad, as it had given her an all-around experience which would be very useful in meeting the needs of the Honolulu Home.

Her co-adjutor, the Lieutenant, is a much younger woman, with a shorter length of service to her credit. Born in Norway she came to America and ran across the Army in California. Having joined its ranks she went out into the work and for two years was engaged in the regular field work. After

CARNEGIE STILL ABSORBING STEEL

His Big Company Has Almost Doubled Its Productive Capacity.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—The Leader today says:

The Carnegie Steel Company will have absorbed the American Steel Hoop Company and the National Steel Company by the first of July, and will have almost doubled its productive capacity, besides gaining complete control of the mills in the valleys, which have hitherto been competitors, but which have not until recently been taken into the United States Steel corporation.

This deal will not take in the few plants which are still running independently in that territory, nor does it include the competition to the Carnegie plant at Pittsburgh, but aside from that President Schwab of the Steel corporation is to permit of the unification of management of those constituent companies of the trust to such an extent that the Carnegie Steel Company, which he helped to perfect, will have one of the richest and best territories of the United States almost exclusively its own property. By the addition of these two plants the Carnegie Steel Company acquires what was originally the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngstown; the Shenango Valley Steel Company, Newcastle, Pa.; King Gilbert and Warner, Columbus; Bellair Steel Company, Bellair, Ohio; Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company, Bridgeport, Ohio, and Mingo Junction; Buhl Steel Company, Sharon, Pa.; Sharon Iron Company, Sharon, Pa.; Rosens Furnace, Newcastle; Thomas Furnace Company, Niles, Ohio; Ohio Iron Company, Zanesville, Ohio; Columbus Steel Company, Uniontown, Pa.; Standard-Connellsville Coke Company, Pleasant Unity, Pa.; Continental Coke Company, Uniontown, Pa., as parts of the original steel company. In addition it has acquired the following plants, which now comprise the American Steel Hoop Company: J. Painter & Sons Company of Pittsburgh; Isabella Furnace Company, Pittsburgh; William Clark Sons Company, Pittsburgh; Lindsay & McCutcheon, Pittsburgh; Union Iron and Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Monessen Steel Company, Monessen, Pa.; P. L. Kimberly Company Works, Sharon, Pa.; Portage Iron Company, Duncanville, Pa., and Pomeroy Iron and Steel Company of Pomeroy, Ohio.

A Heavenly Photographer.

Mr. F. W. Dyson, who was sent out by the British government to make photographic observations of the recent eclipse, which was total along a belt that intersected Sumatra, was one of the passengers on the Nippon Maru, bound for the mainland. The best views were obtained by the representatives of the University of Virginia. The next total eclipse will occur in 1902. Another is due in 1906.

A SUBMARINE VOLCANO HERE

What is, to all appearances, a submarine volcano, has appeared at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii. Professor Lyons, the Government meteorologist, has just received some specimens of black pumice stone from Mr. Leslie of Napoopoo, which his informant says is floating all over the Bay of Kealakekua. The pumice is of shiny, jet black and covers the surface of the water for miles in every direction. The theory is that there has been a submarine outbreak in the vicinity, and that pumice has been ejected by the seismic action.

In 1877, when there was a volcanic eruption on the Island of Hawaii, similar pieces of floating lava were found floating on the surface of the water surrounding the Island. The fact that other indications point to a probable eruption in the near future gives this incident added interest.

The pumice stone will be placed in the windows of Wall, Nichols Co., where it may be seen.

Copy Note.
(From Wednesday's dally.)

Formal decree was yesterday filed in the matter of the bill to revoke foreclosure of Anna Gerts vs. J. Alfred Mason, sustaining the demurser and dismissing plaintiff's bill of complaint.

Rev. Father Stappers Sylvester has been appointed guardian of the person and estate of Pauline Berlina Hall, a minor, upon the petition of J. W. Hall and Wilhelmina Hall, parents of said minor.

Bertha St. Clair has been granted a divorce from John St. Clair on the ground of desertion. The custody of their two children is also awarded to Mrs. St. Clair.

In the bill for injunction suit of Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. vs. Waiuku Sugar Co., stipulation has been filed for a specified amendment of defendant's answer.

Magoon & Thompson, attorneys for the victorious plaintiff in the test case of Choy Look See vs. Royal Insurance Co., have filed plaintiff's bill of costs. To the amount of verdict, for \$1,000, is added interest and attorneys' commissions, making a total judgment of \$1,000. Costs are taxed at \$150. Defendant has moved for a new trial.

Counsel in the case of Sing Chong & Co. vs. Lin Hop Wai Day has filed stipulation allowing ten days for the filing of defendant's bill of exceptions.

The plaintiff in the case of E. M. Nakuna vs. Fannie Strach and Pascolani, has filed a motion to amend complaint. The amendments are in the matter of land description, and notice is given that the motion will be presented on Friday, July 5. Andrews, Peters & Andrade are plaintiff's attorneys.

AHRENS CAUSED SATARO'S DEATH

"We, the jury impanelled in the case of Nakata Sataro, find that he came to his death on July 1, from a fracture of the skull due to injuries received in a collision at the corner of Vineyard and Emma streets, by being run into by a bicycle, then and there ridden by one A. Ahrens."

ARTHUR GILES,
J. JONES,
R. C. A. PETERSON,
R. A. DEXTER,
W. LOVE."

The jury viewed the remains of the unfortunate Japanese who was killed Monday night on Emma street by being struck and thrown to the ground, the result of the alleged carelessness of A. Ahrens, who is now held a prisoner at the station house. The charge against Ahrens will be made this morning, when he will be brought before Judge Wilcox to plead.

Dr. Wood was at the hospital morgue when the jury arrived. He had made an autopsy, removing the top of the skull, the better to indicate to the jury the manner in which the Japanese came to his death. The base of the skull was fractured, and the skull cavity had been filled with blood. The fracture was complete, indicating that whatever the force which threw the victim to the ground it was evident he had been struck very hard. The dead man's name is Nakata Sataro, formerly the cook for a Mr. Turner, residing on Emma street.

At the inquest held yesterday afternoon at the deputy sheriff's office, Yamashita, the roommate of the deceased, testified as to the latter's sober habits, and to his being a bicycle rider of two years' experience.

Dr. Wood testified as to the injuries which Sataro received, and gave it as his opinion that he must have been thrown to the ground to have received the wound which appeared under the scalp at the base of the brain.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the only man beside Ahrens who saw the accident, testified he was on Emma street on the evening in question, and heard the whiz of a bicycle. He saw a rider going down the street at a terrific pace. He called to the man to stop and started to run after him. He saw the two bicycles come together, and the Japanese thrown several feet into the air and his heavy fall. He arrested Ahrens and picked up the almost inanimate body of the victim.

He said the man Ahrens rode in the middle of the road. He said Ahrens told him, when arrested, that he was on the right side of the road, and therefore had a right to ride as he pleased. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the testimony given.

TO TEACH FILIPINOS.

Miss Maud J. Chase to Join the Pioneer Educators.

Miss Maud J. Chase and her father will accompany Prof. J. H. Townsend and his family to the Philippines, leaving here about the 15th of this month.

Miss Chase has for some time past been teaching at Kealia, Kauai, and resigned her position to enter the wider field opening in the Philippines. She has been recognized as one of the very

efficient members of the Kauai staff and it is fair to presume that she will make a greater success of her work amongst the Filipinos than will many of the 600 American teachers who have not been favored with Hawaiian experience. The best wishes of many friends will go with her.

Lasts Forever.

In the matter of building material, the Islands are taking valuable lessons from ancient Rome. In recent excavations the foundations of the house of Salust (B. C. 40) were encountered and it was necessary to use dynamite to remove them. This demonstrates the practicable indestructibility of concrete for building purpose and the concrete buildings now being constructed in Honolulu, notably the Stangenwald building, the Hawaiian Automobile building and others in course of construction will stand for the next thousand years, an imperishable monument to the proper and natural building material.—Maui News.

Maui's Race Horse.

The race horse on Maui is passing away like the dodo and ichthyornis, and it is a question if there are enough thoroughbred horses on the Island to save us from scrub races. Even the high grade trotting blood so predominant here some years since is becoming scarce, and there is not a man or ranch on the Island engaged in raising fast horses. Where there is so much horseback riding and where riding is so enjoyable as on Maui, it is singular that more attention is not paid to the industry of raising high-class horses. Racing, as a dignified sport, will have to be abandoned on our race track if we cannot get better class of horses than we now have.—Maui News.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes.

Your back aches, your head aches, often you ache all over.

Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out.

Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired.

They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action.

The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is clogged and becomes clogged.

They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow.

Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA Resolvent are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tattered infants and children and the comfort of worn-out worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetens, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lenson Ltd., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and rusts. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER, SHOE COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.	For Japan and China.
NIPPON MARU	JULY 2 CHINA
PERU	JULY 3 DORIC
COPIC	JULY 12 NIPPON MARU
AMERICA MARU	JULY 2 PERU
PEKING	AUG. 1 COPIC
GAEILIC	AUG. 13 AMERICA MARU
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20 PEKING
CHINA	AUG. 27 GAEILIC
DORIC	SEPT. 6 HONGKONG MARU
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12 CHINA
PERU	SEPT. 21 DORIC
COPIC	OCT. 1 NIPPON MARU
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 2

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than that described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief eventually was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$3.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

